TOENERAL INTELLIGENCE

General Hale Exculpates Himself.

Hos. John P. Hall, who was in Chicago at the time the letters of Col. Forkus, connecting his name, in some manner, with the Harper's Perry insurrectionists, was published, immediately wrote a letter to a Chicago paper, denying, in the strongest terms, that he had any knowledge of the matter. He says:

I shall not undertake the task of vindicating either of the gustleman named in connection with myself from any charges which may be brought against the fit, other vely or individually, by a mempaper, or in any charges which may be brought against the distribution of the state of the gustleman samed in connection with myself from any charges which may be brought against the shall be able to be a substantial to the strength of the state of the strength of the

rechiasty brought against me, or for a single outcussiance calculated to cast a suspiciou upon me in
an superjudiced mind.

I gaver had any knowledge or intimation from any
one that an incurrection, or outbreak, or any thing of
the sort was contamplated by Jons Bnows or any
one clea, in Virginia or eleawhers, nor had I the remodest suspicion of the fact; and when the knowledge of the late occurrences in Virginia were first
made pathin through the newspapers of the land, I
am sure that to no human being were they more unexpected and surprising than they were to myself, or
heard by any one with more regret. I do not know
how to make this denial more breadly than I have;
but when the jaundiced eye of some position oppoment in the Free States, who is now exacting over
this such lastory, in the hope that it may be made of
some account politically by which the Democratic
party may reap some benefit, and the Republican
party injured, shall have pointed out some possible
cumulated, behird which i may be supposed to have
defined myself, I will be ready to meet that. But
I still ge further, and say, that if there be any such
evidence against me as is charged, let it be laid before the grand jury of Maryland of Virginia, and let
them find a true bill against me for any riolation of
it e laws of either of those States, and I piedge myself to go at any day into any fetale of the Union and
ment the charge, in person, before any judicial tribunal.

The course pursued by the United States govnment in China, in refusing to participate in a quarrel, in which it had no interest whatever, between England and the latter country, is still made the subject of unfavorable comment by a portion of the English press. The cordial recep-tion which our minister has been the recipient of at Pekin, and the entire success of the American mission, while the English have enflired defeat at the mouth of the Petho, and utterly failed to secure favorable terms for themselves at the hands of the Chinese Government has had the effect of souring the semper of our transatiantic cousins, and they envor to gloss over their own blundering management, by endeavoring to make it appear that our minister had taken underhand measures, and submitted to degrading exactions in order to acquire our present position and standing with the Government of China. The London Star, however, takes a different view of the matter from the most of its English cotemporaries, and in its issue of the 22d of October, says:

from the most of its English cotemporaries, and in its issue of the 22d of October, says:

We see in the suscess of the United States mission to China a compuse condemnation of our own conduct, and, mable to o oceal or dany the fact, the defenders of the Baucs system of negotiation endeaver to account for it by offensively imputing to the American Minister and the American Gevernment a humilating submission to the insulting protentions of the Chinese. Of course, they do not believe in anything of the kind, but it is boued in this way to weaken the wormwood of our defeat at the Petho. reckless of the insult such a statem and involves to the United States Government and people. That Government, we should all pretty well know by this time it not in the helit of samely submitting to insult or injury from any Power. It is not so lung since we ourselves, had good proof of this, and the ignominious dismissal of fir. Casarross by the Weshington Gabinet might have suggested the wisdom of saying nothing about submitting to insult, or about American humiliation. No Power in Europe would dare to offer offence or hamb to the Western Espublic, for they well know that it fars them not, and is ever ready to defend its interests and vindicate its honer when either is menaced. What wretched stuff, therefore, is this about life. What make their rights respected by strong Governments, hance also how to respect the positioning or remained the forms, and that if the Government at Pekin shouses to consider itself of celestial origin, and should be succeeded to the state of the world, it is no business of theirs to go to war with it as that so counts in the place to prefer the americans have longer in performs its engage lentin, and state in a spect of friendlines. That it is no business of the see of its alliance with France, has no engregicusly failed. But how with it help us to send

Others, while she herself, in alliance with France, has to engregicusly failed. But how will it help us to sent all the property of the proper making success more and more improbable. Instead of esting ac toolsably, would it not be wiser to consider a little and see whether we might not, by adopting the method of the Americana, succeed as well as they? It is true there is a terrible amount of injuries to be atomic for before the Chinese will come to consider the English as blameless and as friendly as they do the Americana, but a real change in our tone and conduct, woulded by adds, would we dare any, apsedily convince the Calestials that the past was to be past, and restore confidence in our intentions. Yet this change is not to be effected wishout the secrifice of some favorite sins of ours, which some people, whom we suppose charitably to be unconscious of the implied blasphemy, consider necessary. We must be prepared to give up the optium treffic, and get an indican rewence from honest sources. We ought to give back Hong Kong, and refund the large sums of money which we unjustly extorted from the Chinese as indemnity for the smuggled optum most justly confiscated by it at Government. But we fear it is absorbed unclease to make any such suggrestions. But this at least is practicable, as well as politic and honest—amonly, to abandon the Bownme-Bayon system of incolance and injury, and adopt the just and reasonable sackhod of proceeding which the Americans have proved to be the best. Let us part company, too, with Louis Napolason. Our permissions Chinese policy does not spring from the address alliance with him, it is true; but its dangers are innocessurably increased by that alliance. The United States Government is a pattern for us on this point also, which is to the full as important as any other. Wreaver we have a right to do are greatly multipled. No possible good can result from this unassocitied alliance, but much certain evil. It hampers free action, and with this combination of the two Western Powers, the chance of things being undertaken which neither has any right to do are greatly multipled. No possible good can result from this unassocit

Want of Confidence in Napoleon. An Italian correspondent of the Independent, says that ever since the battle of Magenta, the French army has lost confidenc ain the Emperor French army has lost confidence in the Emperor Nafolmon as a general, on account of what took place on that day. The correspondent says:—

I have the fact on the best authority, from a Captain of the Staff, whe related it to me recently, in the presence of six other officers, returning, like himself, from Solferine, and who confirmed his statements, which were as follows: "You remember," he said, "that tensors order of the day, and the telegram to the Emperes after Magenta? He said: 'A division of the Imperial Guard has covered itself with glory! For a whole day it has sustained the shock of forty thousand Austrians, etc. Now, how do you explain that on the morrow, McManon, who had come only at the end of the day, received all the honors of it, and was made Duke of Magenta and Field Marsha! I'm with the captain, "et wolf of the heart," replied the captain, "et wolf comme on corie l'Astoire! I was there, and I can tell you what mobedly will dare to publish in France, though it is as true as the Gespel. When the famous order of the day consecuting the Guards, because known among the first corps, MacManon, a great irritation prevailed, amounting almost to rebellion. Since all the glory is alwaying given to the corps chiffet, (they call thus the privileged Guarda,) let them fight alone it we will not do anything more? Early in the morning MacManon, charing the anger of his address, what to the Emperor changing him with injustice towards those who had, in fact, won the battle, and saved him to the Emperor changing him with injustice towards those who had, in fact, won the battle, and saved him the Emperor change him with injustice towards those who had, in fact, won the battle, and saved him to the Emperor was enveloped by the enemy, and, finally, that His Malesty had made the enormous blunder of taking for the whole battle, that which he had witnessed, and which was only an epicement of sections mistake of Magentai; but, ever more the laster Duke and Marshai; but, ever how the sections mistake of Magentain; has the Napolmon as a general, on account of what took

Herrible Mannere of Indians.

We, last week, says the Plumas (California) in the second of October 1st, published an account of a terrible reasonere that occurred on Pitt River, in which it appeared that one band of Indians attacked and destroyed another. Tals was an error. The Indians killed were a band of the Pitt River cribs, and were attacked in their rancheria by a company of whitee known as the Pitt River Company, an organization acting without authority of any kind, a lawless, reckless set of desperadose. Our informant, Mr. Henny Landr, acing as guide to Gen. Kenne, was on the ground

some stier the foil murder was committed, and extended the number idided at nitesty, ten of whom were warriers, the balance women and children. He deplete the scene as most borrible to bolkes mutilized and half burned, were strewn over the ground; offly of the victums laying in sight from one stand point. Gen. Kunns, as we gather from Mr. Lanra's report, on reaching the scene of action, in the course he pursued, made but little imprevement on the acts of the public aircoad to understand that divorces are not so castly observed in this biner, and through promises of protection and kind usage, and the any style to procure the children, persuaded two warriers to come unto bis camp f fair promises of protection and kind usage, and the any style to procure the children, persuaded two warriers to come unto bis camp f fair promises of protection and kind usage, and the any style to procure the children, persuaded two warriers to come unto bis camp f fair promises of protection and kind usage, and the any style to procure the children persuaded two warriers to come unto bis camp f fair promises were made these men, and through them an market any for a "belg talk," and a feast. On the come of the chieft of the tribs, visited the samp of the chieft of the tribs, visited the samp of the chieft of the tribs, visited the samp of the chieft of the tribs, visited the samp of the chieft of the tribs, visited the samp of the white, howevering the bad faith of the chieft of the tribs, visited the samp of the white, there should be the same of the chieft of the tribs, visited the samp of the chieft of the tribs, visited the samp of the white here are the public and chert of the samp and the same of the balance, the winder of Indian war, and the perpetrature of these acts sheuld be held accountable for the live of innoent persons, serified to the late of the tribs, the content of Indian war, and the perpetrature of these acts sheuld be held accountable for the live of innoent persons, serified to the late of the country of the col

of these acts should be held accountable for the live of innocent persons, sacrificed to the just vengeance of ignorant savages.

The U. S. steam-gunboat Mohican, at Portsmouth, N. H., has undergone a predminary trial, and will sail for the coast of Africa in a weak or two. She will take out a meil in which letters will be firwarded to the San Jacunto, Portsmouth, Constellation, Mystic, Sumpter and Merion, if sent gratis to the Charlestown Navy Yard. As the Vincennes has been ordered home, nothing should be dispatched to the T. The U. S. steamer Barragamett is about to make a trial-trip from Boston.—If successful, she will be reported ready for sea to the Department, and fall immediately to join Commodore Monrooment's fleet on the Pacific. Advices from the East Indies Squadron state that the officers and crews of vesces on the station were suffering from opthalmia. The United States men-of-war had very few cases, but some of the British vessels were fearfully sfilicted with it. No less than 200 names figured on the sick list of H. M. S. Chesapeako, victims to this severe disease. The U. S. steamsloop Richmond, the only one of the new ateamers not yet launched, will it is said, be floated out of the ship-house in a few weeks. The gun-boat, Dacotah, is progressing gradually, and will be finished about New Year's. Saveral letters from the U. S. sloop St. Mary's of the home squadron contradict the report that sickness prevails in that vessel. The officers and crew of the St. Marys are in good health. A ship has just been despatched from the Brooklyn Navy Yard for Aspinwall, to which port she takes provision and stores for the United States Squadron on the Pacific and Home Stations. The death of the sailor who was so cruelly punished on board the corvette Brooklyn is only the natural consequence of a system of discipline not regulated by any explicit law or order. Gegs, double irons, handcuffs, "sweat boxes," and other instruments of torture are put on board every national ship, but unless the surgeon interferes—whi

Minnesota Itema.

Trappers are preparing their traps to trap durling the ensuing winter. Trapping is good business in some parts of Minnesota. The prospects are that furs will bring a good price.

Several bands of the Dakotas are now encamped in various parts of the State, and are engaged in a fiere slaughter of the deer. They are scattered along the Minnesota and Upper Mississippl rivers. The Indians are becoming very troublesome in Jackson and Martin counties (the Spirit Lake country) on the extreme south-western frontier of the State, and the lives of the settlers there are endangered. A remnant of the Ink-pa-du-tah band are prowling around, committing every species of depredations on the settlers, and threatening their lives in case of resistance.

The General Congregational Conference of Minnesota was held in Winona week before last, and was well attended. It was stated that there are in the State, 47 Congregational churches, 80 of which have ministers. During the past year 10 new Courches have been organized, and 400 new members added—170 of whom joined the society upon profession of faith.

A gentleman from Maine, says the Northfield Journal, has in contemplation the navigation of the Cannon river, thou the Mississippi to Cannon Fals. He purposes putting on a steam tug, to which the will attach flat boats or barges, for to which he will attach flat boats or barges, for transporting freights, etc., up and down the river. The boats will draw but about too inches of water, and he thinks he can at all times ob-tain that depth.

The Schiller Festivals.

The Schiller Festivals.

In other cities, especially in the West, where the German element abounds, the momory of SCHILLER was duly honored. In Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, a grand torchlight procession took place. The Pressylvanian, of the 10th, says:

During the passage of the procession, the streets were filled with spectators, the larger portion, of course, being Germans. In the portions of the city mainly inhabited by Germany, transparencies were exhibited, many of them displaying much taste in their preparation. The German Music Hall, near the place from which the line started, had a remarkably handsome display of transparencies, fireworks, do. The City Hotel of Mr. Germann, opposite the Hall, was also bulliantly illuminated. The most splendid display, as the procession moved along, was first at the Action-Brewery, Turner Hall, Ton Hall and the effice of the Philadelphia Democrat. At the latter was exhibited a large and beautiful transparency, being a striking likeness of Schillers, exacuted by Mr. Houmaryman, one of our abiest artists; and while the procession was passing, there was also a brilliant display of fireworks. In addition, we noticed in Third street, a beautiful triumphal earch, at the establishment of Mr. Persean, with the name of Schillers in a bright gas fiams. The display at the Northern Enlitery Hall was also very fine. The office of the Frete Prese, at Fourth and Willow streets, had three admirably executed transparencies, one a portrait of Schillers most famous lyrics, and the third depicted the immortal some in which William Third should fine mortal some in which William Third should be subjected the immortal some in which William Third should be subjected the immortal some in which William Third should be resulted the immortal some in which William Third should the streets about the streets of the Mr. Lin, and the establishment of Mr. Gurmuser were splendidly illuminated and adorned with a variety of beautiful transparencies.

The procession proceeded over the designated route

Keep Your Seats in the Cars.

Keep Your Seats in the Cars.

Or the twelve passengers who were killed on the excursion train, in Wisconsin, a few days since, seven are reported by the papers as being, at the time of the accident, as follows: One in the Post Office car, three in the baggage car, and three on the platform; of the other five, the account does not state where they were, but as two of them are stated to be in the employ of the Company, it is to be inferred they were not in the regular passenger seats, and the other three may have been in their seats or may not, the papers do not state, but as not one lady was killed, and as they were a large proportion of the party, the presumption is, not one of the men killed was where, by the rules of the Company and by the dictates of eximmon prudence, he should have been.

Had that "notice to the passengers" on the car door, forbidding them to stand on the platform, been regarded, not a life would have been lost. Why will not passengers obey that rule? The answer is plain. In very many instances, they are so wedded to tobacco that they must smoke even at the peril of their lives.—Cievelland Heraid.

A New Difficulty in Indiana Diverces.

A New Difficulty in Indiana Diverces.

An important case under our divorce laws, says the Howard County (Indiana) Tribune, has been decided by Judge Buckles, of that circuit. The case briefly was this: Mr. William Horrman, for New York city, came to Kokoma in April, 1857, filed a complaint, procured publication of notice to his wife Emma, and on the 5th of June obtained a decree of divorce. On the 23d of October, 1858, his divorced wife filed a complaint demanding that the divorce be annulad, on the ground that it had been fraudulently procured, her husband not being a resident of Howard County, but of New York city, and that she had no information of the proceedings till long after the decree was made. After long examination of testimony and a very full and able A New Difficulty in Indiana Diverces.

segment, Jedge Becutzes decided that Horry was not a graduate of the comby at the three of Bill gainst diverse comprished three of Bill gainst diverse on the comby at the party of the public already when the term of the combined as married man for the party when the combined as married man for the party when the combined as married man for the party when the combined as married man for the combined as the combi

Inventions and Discoveries.

Inventions and Discoveries.

The caucus was the first machinery invented to assist the nomination of political officers.

The first pair of silk stockings were worn in France by Hanay II.; two years afterwards Queen ELIZABETH was presented with a pair, and within thirty years 50.000 persons and adopted the luxury. It was then that France began to imitate and soon to rival the lace of the Low Countries, and that the preparation of morocco leather was begun at La Rochells.

According to Veltzairs, guns were first used in a naval engagement, by the Venetians, in 1377, in a contest with the Genoese; but English authorities insist that guns were used at the battle of Cressy, in 1346, and in 1347 at the siege of Calsis. Small arms were certainly taken in England in 1388, and were invented by Schwarz about ten years before. They were a zwitky in Ireland in 1489, when the Earl of Klidare, chief governor, was presented with six muskets sent frem Gormany. Maskets were first used at the siege of Hangen, in 1528.

Gas was first evolved from coal by Dr. Clavrox, in 1739, and was dirst employed for purposes of illumination by Mr. Murdoou, in Cornwall, England, in 1792. The first display of gas light was exhibited in 1802, in Birmingham, Angland, on the occasion of the paces-rejoiding. It was harroduced into London streats in 1807, and was in general use in 1814. Mr. David MELVILLE, of Newport, R. I., is said to have been the first person to introduce gas light into this country. In the year 1812 he lighted his residence in Newport, a factory in Pawtucket, and Beaver Tail Lighthone in this way. Gas was first introduced into New York in 1828.

The locomotive engine built by Mr. Steptum-son, in 1820—the first ever constructed—has been placed on a pedestal in the town of Derlington, England, in front of the station of the Stockton and Darlington Railroad. This engine was, of course, in its day, considered a miraculous achievement. It tays, considered a miraculous achievement. It tays, considered a miraculous achievement. ton, England, in front of fhe station of the Stockton and Darlington Railroad. This engine was, of course, in its day, considered a miraculous achievement. Its first trip was twenty miles in five hours. It weighs only eighty tons. The first locomotive used in this country was the John Bull, which was placed upon the Albany and Schenectady Railroad soon after it was completed. The John Bull now belongs to the Albany and Schenectady Railroad soon after it was completed. The John Bull now belongs to the Albany Iron Works, and is kept as a curiosity. She could run about twenty miles an hour.

The old practice in making boards was to split up logs with wedges, and inconvenient as the practice was, it was no easy matter to persuade the world that the thing could be done in any better way. Saw-mills were first used in Europe in the fifteenth century; but so lately as 1555, an English ambassador, having seen a saw-mill in France, thought it a noveity which deserved a particular description.

The braiding of straw in this country was first begun in Providence, in 1798, by Mrs. Berear BAKER, now residing in Dedham, Mass. The first bonnet she made was of seven straws with bobbin let in like open work, and lined with pink astin.

A Conductor on a Covr-catcher.

A Conductor on a Covr-catcher.

Our readers will doubtless recollect reading a thrilling incicent, published by us some time since, of an engineer, upon some western reil-road, having crewied down upon the cow-catcher of the engine and saving a child, who was playing upon the road, from destruction, by throwing it off the track. An incident of precisely similar nature, and displaying as much herolam, occurred on the Pennsy's ania railroad last Friday, the particulars of which we gather from the Hollidaysburgh Standard:

As one of the freight trains coming east rounded a sharp curve, near Barre Siding, a station about twelve miles west of Huntingdon, the engineer saw a small child sitting in the middle of the track, playing, unconscious of its danger. He instantly whistled down brakes and reversed his eugine, but the weight of the train and the high speed at which it was running rendered it impossible to stop the fore reaching the child, which must inevitably have been crushed to death. In this emergency, when most men would have stood paralyzed with horror, the conductor of the train, Danten. McCoy, with steadiness of nerve that has few parallels, ran to the front of the engine, crawled down on the coweotoher, and holding himself with one hand, leaned as far forward as possible, and as he approached the child, with a sweeping blow of the other he threw it off the track. It was the work of an instant, and required a steady hand and coel head to accomplish it, but he was equal to the emergency. The train was immediately stopped, and on going back the child was found lying at the foot of a small embankment, some twenty or thirty feet from the track of the road, alive and kicking, but somewhat stunned and bruised. The child belonged to a farmer named Naff, residing immediately along, the road.

Berning of a Railread Bridge.

Barning of a Railroad Bridge.

A large bridge of the Central Railroad Company, on the direct route to Syracure (near Lyons) was burned at about three o'clock Wednesday morning. This bridge crosses Mind Creek or Clyde River, just east of Lyons Station, and it is more than one hundred feet long. The Riockester Union says:—It had just been repaired and put in first rate order for the winter. It is an important bridge and its loss will be quite ambarrassing to the Company now when there is so much freight moving. The Cincinnati Express and Emigrant Trains met at Lyons at 2:15 A. M., and had passed but a short time before the bridge was discovered in flames. It is presumed that the fire caught from a sjark from one of the locomotives of these trains. As soon as the fire occurred intelligence was sent to Syracuse and Rocheeler, and the trains of the direct road were ordered discontinued, or to be turned upon the old road, via. Auburn. The freight trains will run over the Auburn road until a permanent bridge can be rebuilt.

On Tuesday, at the knife manufactory, Litch-field. Ct., a little girl seven years old, named ELHEABETH TYBRELL, caught her dress in the shaft of a revolving wheel which made forty revolutions a minute, and before it could be stopped the child was so mangled and crushed that she died instantly.

The state of the control of the cont

Russia changed not only her master, but her policy.

Mr. Rarry with an "Incorrigible" Subject.

Mr. Rarry in giving a third and concluding exposition of the system of Edinburgh, experimented upon a horse to which he had received the following introduction:

Dear Sin:—I have been accusiomed to horse all my life, and have broken many bad ones. I was also one of your pupils last year in the same scheolyou now occupy. I was much pleased with your system, and think it the most valuable information I have ever gained from any source in regard to the management of the horse, and have practised it with perfect success on upwards of 30 horses of very bad character. But the horse that I now have, has defeated every effort of mine to subdue, tame, or teach him anything, and as a man of much experience with horses, and, I think, capable of giving an opinion, I can safely say he is the most desperate horse that I have ever seen, and de not think that Cruiser himself could have been a worse one. This horse inas ocen lifed by several excellent horsensen, but none of them have been able to do anything with him; on the contrary, he finally became so bed that they could not go into his stable, and had to throw his food to him. His owner had determined that rather than run the risk of the horse killing some one, he would have him shot. The very day he was to be killed I went to see him, and bought him for £10, although £50 had been offered before any attempt had been made to break him. Having never been beaten in my life before, I felt quite sure I could manage him. I have tred every means in my power, I acknowledge, but can de nothing with him. The only time I ever succeeded in getting on to his back he threw me and himself too, violently, and injured me very much. I shall have great confidence in your abilities after taming Cruiser, and think if anything can be done with him at all you can do it, but must say, if you can succeed and escape without any injury, I shall look upon it as little less tan a miracle. "It has production

An Ancedote of Mr. Brun.l.

An Ancedete of Mr. Brun.l.

The London Guardian, in an article on the late Mr. Brunn, gives the following among the ancedetes which are current of his boldness and presence of mind: "On one occasion he was creasing in a basket which, some years ago, hung from a rope stretched from rock to rock, answering the purpose of a suspension bridge across the Avon, at Clifton. Some bitch occurred in the tackling, and the basket remained fixed in the middle, swinging frightfully over the river, some 850 feet below. Brunnt. coolly elimbed the rope, disengaged the knots, and was drawn back in asfety. Audacity was one leading feature of Brunnt.'s engineering character. An ancedete is related which illustrates this strikingly. Brunnt. held views in contradiction to those of his brethren, as to the employment of a certain kind of Roman coment in rallway bridge building. Other engineers objected to its use, as it hardened too fast to allow the work to settle properly. Not so Brunnt. Trusting to his own view, he used this mortar in one of his first large bridges, constructed by him for the Great Western time. It fell soon after its erection. Brunnt entered the room where the directors were assembled in discomfited concleve, to discuss the accident. "I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the fall of "Congratulate us! on an accident involving disaster and the loss of ### "Certainly," said Brunning, coolly, "I was just about to put up 200 bridges on the same principle."

Burgiaries in Poughkeepsis.

The citizens of Poughkeepsis are in an unusual state of excitement caused by the robbing of three or four dwellings in that city, by some secundrels, with a boldness unequalled by any of their predecessors. On Sunday night the residence of Mr. E. B. Paass, in Academy street, was entered, and all the sliver ware carried off. On the same night the residence of Mr. Enwand Wezla, also in Academy street, was broken into, and a gold watch and other valuable articles were taken therefrom. The following night, the house of Arraham G. Storm, corner of Mill and Garden streets, was entered, and a watch, the whole of the sliver ware, and other stricks, amounting in all to about \$800, were stolen,—Most of the articles, with the silver ware, were taken out of the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Storm. On returing to bed, they left the gas burning, when Mrs. Storm swakening and finding the gas turned off, her suspicions were aroused. She awoke her husband, and a search was instituted, which resulted in tinding the above articles missing. The door of the bedroom which had been piled up on the other side fell down.

Information was instantly given to the police, and on the following day three persons were arrested on suspicion. One of the men, Fox Bas-LEY, resided in that city, and had served one term in the State prison for burglary. The others were strangers, and gave their names as PHILIP DAVIS and GEORGE WILSON. Another, who was with the party, escaped, and was arrested in this city by officer Sparks, Monday night. His name is James Penny. In his satchel, which was left behind him when he escaped, was found a full set of burglary tools, and a pardon from the Governor of New Jersey. In 1856 he was sent to the State prison for burglary, and the following spring was pardoned. Davis has since turned State's evidence, and confecced the whole matter, and where the stolen articles could be found. An officer was sent with him on Saturday afternoon, when he took him to Livingston's woods, about a mile out of Pou

Time Reckened by Ouisea.

Carry modern civilization back some three years, and it would cut a sorry figure without modern art. The progress of an age depends not so much upon natural growths as artificial appliances. Sixty years ago there were no daily papers. I elegraphs, railways and steamboats were then unknown. Friction matches had not even enlightened the world. The sun dist and hour glass alone took their notes of time. Darkness, it would seem, must have brooded over the earth. At such a time as this, says a now aged friend, "I was teaching schoool in a Mass-chusetts' vil age. One shonday forencon I had lost my reckoning, and time wore heavily away. I longed to dismiss school, but feared to excite the surprise of the parents by sending the children home too early. In this dilemma, an idea struck me. I would send the dullest boy I had, with an empty dinner backet, to the house of a spinster near by, whose hour glass had more methodical repu'ation than mire, with instructions to bring back the time of day in the empty backet. Accordingly, the boy was despatched on his timely errand. It was not long before he returned, bearing eleven and a half onions as the result of his expedition. I was satisfied, set my hour glass in motion, and in half an hour dismissed the school."

Ningnous appear to be good property just now. On Monday of last week, Court day at Warren-

NEGRORS appear to be good property just now.
On Monday of last week, Court day at Warrenton, Va., a negro girl, about 16 years of age, was offered for sale to the highest bidder, and brought \$1.328; another, about 12, brought \$1.200. A woman was afterwards sold for \$1.-340, and a man for \$1.350; also another man (privately,) for \$1.500.

attracted the attention of thousands in front of our office.—Hartford Fience.

French Naval Armamenta.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Hermid says:—

I have had the opportunity of talking with a sedentific man, just returned from Toulon. At Toulon there are at the present moment no less than twenty-two sites for building line-of-bettle ships and heavy corvettes; and every one of these slips is occupied by the shell of a vessel, at which the shipwrights are working from dawn until twilight. Moreover 15 line-of-bettle slips are in harbor en commissions de govt; a formight would be acopty sufficient to prepare them for sea, and a telegram from the limitate of Harine in Paris would provide them at a day's notice with numerous and well-trained crews. All these vessels mount rided guns. At anchor in the readstend may be seen the ungainly builts of the floating batteries, each with its full complement of coals, men, guns, and powder. These batteries may not sail well; they may behave very badly in a sea way; but they are are invulnarable, ossed entirely with the new iron plates, their fire in a naval action would be as deadly as that of a crack frigate.

While on the subject of these floating batteries, allow me to point out a terrible mistake which your naval authorities have fallen into. From sundry peragraphs which have recently appeared in the London papers, it appears that the did iron plates, it is given out that the Armstrong guns, and, the shots having sees through the iron plates, it is given out that the Armstrong gun renders from plates mugalory. This is a mistake that may cost us very dear when comes the tug of war. It is highly probable that the old iron plates, the iron plates, it is given out that the Armstrong gun renders from plates mugalory. This is a mistake that may cost us very dear when comes the tug of war. It is highly probable that the old iron plates that have been rusting for the last five years, tell a very different story. In the first place, these plates are not tron, but an analy

THE Montreal Pilot has it on good authority, that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Colonial Secretary and other distinguished personages, will visit Canada in the end of May or the beginning of June next. The formal opening of the Victoria Bridge will then take place.

on Friday evening last says the Louisville Journal there was east at the foundry of Roads & Long, the contractors, the first water shaft for the water works, which with the exception of some cannon manufactured at Pittsburg is the largest casting ever made west of the mountains. The quantity required was twenty-three tons. The furnses commenced running at a quarter past 2 o'clock and at half past 4, two and a quarter nours, the casting was finished. It willi weigh nearly 20 tons. The casting will be taken out on Monday. There are three more to east.

Thomas A. Ernese, of Rutherford County,

cast.

Thomas A. Rhesh, of Rutherford County, stole a mule from a man by the name of Allen, and made his escape into Tennesses, but was followed, brought back and placed in jail at Eatherd, and wrote on the wall the following to "One day after date I promise to break this jail, and steal Allen's other mule," and the sequel shows he did."

Rethierd, and wrote on the wall the following r

'One day after date I promise to break this jall, and steal Allen's other mule," and the sequel shows he did."

Rev. Mr. Milburke has published a 'full reply to Hon. Mr. Monax, who had taken him to task for calling certain Congressmen drunkards and gamblers, in the course of which he says:—"The same transaction is narrated in the pages of my resent book, "Ten Yazrs of Prescher Life." For every point there stated, I hold myself fully responsible, and hereby reaffirm the accuracy and verseity of the account in all its particulars. I beg to assure Mr. Monax, that I decline to be responsible for words which his neglectful haste or vehement temper attributes to me, but which I never used.

The statement in my book, (p. 119) is, "that the boat was very much crowded, and among the passengers was a considerable number of 'Congressmen;' that not a few of these representa"tives swere outrageonsly, played cards day and "night, and drank villanous whisky to excess."

This is the whole account as far as relates to the misconduct of members on board. No name is mentioned, and the fault is ascribed, not to the whole number, but only to a portion of them. If Mr. Monax denies that this sacribed, not to the whole number, but only to a portion of them. If Mr. Monax denies that this sacribed, not to the whole number, but only to a portion of them. If Mr. Monax denies that the statement is true, and demands that names shall be furnished, I am quite ready to give one name, at least."

A Mannun letter in the fadependance Belge says of Mademe Gaus's reception at Madrid:—
"Fifty or sixty persons, hired for the purpose, and placed in little groups in the upper galleries, have renewed in a most scandalous manner, during a second representation of 'Norma,' the scene which occurred in the first representation. It was no longer murmurs and whitperings, but grown at the dust in the second act. Potatose were thrown from the upper galleries, falling at the feet of Mademe Gaus and there parts s